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GAMALIEL BAILEY, Jr., Editors.

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CINCINNATI, OHIO, FRIDAY, JULY, 7, 1837.

WHOLE NO. 73.

THE PHILANTHROPIST.

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BY THE ORIO STATE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY

CARL & ALLEY, Printers.

TERMS.—Two Dollars per annum, always payable in dvance. Letters or Communications on business, should be directed to C. K. BUSHNELL,-those relating to the

POETRY.

From the London Youth's Magazine. THE SLAVE SHIP.

No surge was on the sea. No cloud was on the day, When the ship spread her white wing Like a sea-bird on her way.

*Ocean lay bright before The shore lay green behind, And a breath of spice and balm *Come on the landward wind.

There rose a curse and wail As the vessel left the shore; And last looks sought their native land Which should dwell there no more.

Who seeing the fair ship, That swept through the bright waves. Would dream that tyrants trod her decks, And that her freight was slaves?

By day was heard the lash, By night the heavy groan; For the slave's blood was on the chain That festered to the bone!

Was one in that dark ship, A prince in his own land; He scorned the chain, he scorned the threat, He scorned the fetter'd hand.

He called upon his tribe, And said they might be free; And his brow was cold and stern, As he pointed to the sea,

Next night a sullen sound Was heard upon the wave, The tyrants sought their captives-They only found their grave.

SPIRIT OF SLAVERY.

THE AMERICAN ANTI-CHRISTIAN PREJUDICE AGAINST To CAPTAIN BIGLEY, of the Brig CANONICUS, now lying

of thousands, are remonstrating with your countrymen against their national sin of slave-holding, slave-trading, and
kidnapping, and their anti-christian prejudice against colored persons, on account of the complexion God has been
pleased to give them. Regarding the last of these, sir, I
feel myself called upon to remonstrate with you, and that
publicly, because the offence with which you are chargeable, is a public offence, and because the people of this
from the secution he made a confession of a series of the sexecution he made a confession of a series of the sexecution he made a confession of a series of the sexecution he made a confession of a series of the messengers also having been sent to New Orleans, and in
most atrocious murders and robberies committed by him
between on the sexecution he made a confession of a series of the
most atrocious murders and robberies committed by him
several other directions. A fortnight passed, and no tibetween on account of the complexion God has been
that the old maxim may be depended on "honesty is the
least policy;" that promotes dissension and division, this
and Maryland.

After Bruinton's or Brereton's death on the gallows,
Joe Johnson married the widow, Patty Cannon's daugh
the remarks in reference to it made by the honorable
least policy; the beautiful slave Maryland and Maryland.

After Bruinton's or Brereton's death on the gallows,
Joe Johnson married the widow, Patty Cannon's daugh
the stablished himself by the
certain passed, and no tidivision, this the beautiful slave Maryland and the gang with which he was connected in this State
and Maryland.

After Bruinton's or Brereton's death on the gallows,
Joe Johnson married the widow, Patty Cannon's daugh
the stable promotes dissension and division, this
was about to leave Mobile. His stubbern
that the old maxim may be depended on "honesty is the
leads to give the security of the beautiful slave Maryland.

After Bruinton's or Brereton's death on the gallows,
In the principles of the beautiful by the remarks

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Gentleman-" But I wish to go in the best." Captain—"I cannot take you in my best.' Gentleman—" Why not, sir ?"

Captain—(Staring the gentleman in the face for some ninutes.)—"Are you not a colored man?"

Gentleman—"Certainly, I am, sir." Captain-" Then I cannot take you in my cabin,-

"If he took you in his cabin, it would prevent other pas-

quite superfluous to prove its injustice. It may be said, indeed, to be an intuitive axiom. It would be as reasonable and just to inflict upon a man any disqualification on account of his stature, the color of his hair, the shape of his nose, or place of his birth, or if he should happen ant a limb, or be otherwise deformed, as on account of his complexion, which is to him as much an accidental matany of these circu

these may be seen in as great luxuriance and perfection, as ny where,

he be of Dutch, French, English, German, Grecian, Turk- the same State, and of Sussex, in our own State. Infidel; and you would give a passage to, or associate with any of these, or with any white man, although he may be from pursuing his studies in any American University— to "a colored man," who, on account of his mental acquire nents, his liberal education, his moral and religious char acter, and polite behavior, is unquestionably entitled to the

mixtures, while she sent out Bruinton, and two men of the heavenly kingdom. You may refuse him a passage to heaven—you may refuse him a passage to Heaven—you may refuse to associate with colored persons on earth, but will you not associate with them in Hearman earth, but will you not associate with them in Hearman earth, but will you not associate with them in Hearman earth, but will you not associate with them in Hearman earth, but will you not associate with them in Hearman earth, but will you not associate with them in Hearman earth, but will you not associate with them in Hearman earth, but will you not associate with them in Hearman earth, but will you not associate with them in Hearman earth, but will you not associate with them in Hearman earth, but will you not associate with them in Hearman earth, but will you not associate with them in Hearman earth, but will you not associate with them in Hearman earth, but will you not associate with them in Hearman earth, but will you not associate with them in Hearman earth, but will you not associate with the min Hearman earth, but will you not associate with them in Hearman earth, but will you not associate with the min Hearman earth, but will you not associate with them in Hearman earth, but will you not associate with them in Hearman earth, but will you not associate with the min Hearman earth e wen? May they not stand there in judgment against you amusket, started by a short cut through the forest to join of any citizen would experience in a like predicament and your countrymen, for the injustice done them here? Or think you, that there will be one Heaven for whites

I appeal to your conscience, sir, and ask you, were you red man, would you like to be treated so on accoun of a matter over which you have no more control than over he color of your hair, or the height of your stature? For, the skin—would you account such treatment to yourself just and christian? I am sure your conscience answers— Then what do you make of your Savior's command whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye en so unto them ?" He neither taught nor exemplifie in his own conduct any such unjust distinctions,

If I have succeeded in showing that the prejudice again

I am, sir, yours sincerely,
JOHN MURRAY,

minister of the Presbyterian Church, relates a fact, stri-

Pail. "For the benefit of our readers, and all concerne

ANNALS OF KIDNAPPING.

Kidnappers and Murderers.

The Delaware State Journal, after speaking of the trial and sentence of John Whaley, in that State, for kidnapas little implying any moral or mental defect, as hese circumstances, and many more which might in the newspapers a few years ago:

The inconsistencies in the conduct of men, are, in some cases, so extravagant that they may be said to make angels weep, and devils laugh. And in your country, these may be seen in as great luxuriance and perfection of the second state of the second seco ese may be seen in as great luxuriance and perfection, as yet added the title of murderer and robber to the more associate with, and inflict no disqualification on a second of the place of his highly a highly and inflict no disqualification on a second of the place of his highly a highly a limit and inflict no disqualification on a second of the place of his highly a highly a limit and in the second of the place of his highly a limit and in the second of the place of his highly a limit and in the second of the place of his highly a limit and in the second of the place of his highly a limit and in the second of the place of his highly a limit and in the second of the place of his highly a limit and in the second of the place of his highly a limit and in the second of the place of his highly a limit and in the second of the place of highly a limit and in the second of the place of highly a limit and in the second of the place of highly a limit and in the second of the place of highly a limit and in the second of the place of highly a limit and in the second of the place of highly a limit and in the second of the place of highly a limit and in the second of the place of highly a limit and in the second of the second o man on account of the place of his birth, or his religion.

He is equally eligible to places of trust and power, whether Maryland, within a stone's throw of Caroline county, in

ish, or any other origin, provided he be white, and have no African blood in his veins; and you admit men of all denominations; Baptist, Presbyterian, Methodist, Epistacle for all the kidnapped negroes from this State and the except the broker, agreed that N. might retain his slave. opalian, Roman Catholic, Jew, Turk, Mahommedan, or country round; and a more convenient location for such a purpose could scarcely be imagined. It was a sequestered any of these, or with any white man, although he may be flying from his creditors, whom he may have defrauded, or from the gallows, to which the laws of his country may have sentenced him. But to a "colored man," who has because the adjoining country of Caroline, or, if it suited him bethave sentenced him. But to a "colored man," who has sustained an unblemished character, who has pursued his sustained an unblemished character, who has pursued his text and distinction surrounded daily with the adjoining county of Caroline, or, if it suited him better, into our State. Patty Cannon's house was convenient too, as a sort of stopping place, where gentlemen of the and he had arrangements to meet that sum in full, and degrees, and finally that of M. D. in the Glasgow University. white students, who has nonorably taken his successive kidnapping traternity might reheast the light representation of the commissioned one of his mends to make the purchase to legrees, and finally that of M. D. in the Glasgow University charge, ere they reached the general depot, Joe Johnson's him. But what was his surprise and indignation to see native place—these illiberal prejudices interdicting him strength and ferocity. She could, and often did, knock was not thus to be baulked, and, under instructions down a stout negro man, tie him, put him into a cart, and carry him over to Johnson's.

Patty Cannon had a daughter who was a very handciated in this city, and elsewhere throughout the kingdom,
with gentlemen and ladies of the most respectable classes
of society, at their private tables, and in parties, and in public meetings—to such a one you refuse a passage in your
vessel, for the good and substantial reason that God has
been pleased to make his complexion different from yours!

And have you any reason to infer that your complexion
the face of the whole earth," Do you not know that "God
has "made of one blood all nations of men to dwell upon
the face of the whole earth," not upon the color of the skin,
as a test of admission to his divine favor and presence in
the heavenly kingdom. You may refuse him a passage
in your vessel, but you cannot refuse him a passage
in your vessel, but you cannot refuse him a passage
to lite a daughter who was a very hand
some woman, and had been twice married. Her first husband adsughter who was a very hand
some woman, and had been twice married. Her first husband was a notorious kidnapper, named Henry Bruinton,
alias Brercton, who died on the gallows. The second
Martha, had it succeeded in purchasing her; and his creditor would doubtless have still overbid him, had he gone
higher. He must therefore lose her, or pay the full amount
of the \$10,000 debt, which it was impossible for him to do.
What was then to be done? What was then to be done whether the nurders came out, and the murderers were detected.
Two traders, one of whom was named Rigdell, with a
sum of money, came to Patty's one evening to purchase,
sum of money, came to Patty's one evening to purchase,
sum of money, came to Patty's one evening to purchase,
sum of money, came to Patty's one evening to purchase,
sum of money, came to Patty's one evening to purchase,
sum of money on the heart," not upon the color of the skin,
as a test of admission to his divine favor and Patty Cannon had a daughter who was a very handor think you, that there will be one Heaven for whites those stopped, and all four of the murderers, who were few in Mobile. She therefore sent word to her purchaser, and another for colored people? Is it so that you have read your bible?

I appeal to your conscience, sir, and ask you, were your mpanion fired into the cover where the murderers were rying, and drove them from the field. Mr. Rigdell was carried by his friend to Laurel, where he died that night. as that scripture value. When somet make one hair black Governor Haslett offered a reward for the murderers, and Martha was shortly after this placed in the common white; and if not one hair, certainly not the color of the white; and if not one hair, certainly not the color of the white; and if not one hair, certainly not the color of the white; and if not one hair, certainly not the color of the white; and if not one hair, certainly not the color of the certainly not the cell of the certainly not the color of the certainly not the cell of the c

After the execution of Bruinton and Griffin, the bro ther Griffin, the State's evidence, went into Maryland, surprise she was liberated by the purchaser, who appro-where he murdered two men, the last of whom was Mr COLORED PERSONS IMPORTED INTO SCOTLAND!!

To CAPTAIN BIGLEX, of the Brig Canonicus, now lying at Brown lists and cruel. Although aware that it is anti-christian, sinful, and cruel. Although aware that it is anti-christian, sinful, and cruel. Although aware that many sensible and otherwise good men yield to its influence, perhaps from having imbibed it from their earliest years, yet I am not aware of any rational defence being attempted to be set up for it. It seems to be thought for his execution he made a confession of a sories of the directions. A fartisist rescalable to the sories and robberies committed by him.

> vere than at present. He was indicted for kidnapping a negro Thomas Spencer. Patty Cannon, the she-demon, still escaped unpunished! though often indicted and presented for kidnapping. She had only to cross the line, ent. He was indicted for kidnapping a

have not been accustomed to live with colored people."

Here a third person, who was in the Captain's company,

Description of the Presoyterian Church, relates a lact, still

Years passed away; and Joe Johnson and his crimes

were passing away from the recollection of the neighbor-Here a third person, who was in the Captain's company, and the state of the control of the state of the Church and the control of the state of the Church and the control of the state of the Church and the control of the state of the Church and the control of the state of the Church and the control of the ood, when a man who was ploughing a field on Patty

SOUTHERN LIFE,

From the New York Sun.

A gentleman of fortune in this city has lately received letter from his brother, who is President of one of the Mobile banks, who mentions, among other matters relative to the present distressing times, some interesting incidents touching the sale of the effects of a late merchant of that city, Mr. N****. This gentleman was pos of a beautiful female slave, about 18 years of age. At the North she would have been taken for a brunette; being as day, the following property, viz:unlike the French creoles as possible. Indeed it was said One Negro Man, named Hardy, and he had not a drop of the French, and but precious little One Negro Woman, named Jane, levied upon as the African blood in her veins. Nevertheless she was a slave at the time of her master's failure, and as such became the property of his creditors.

An individual (a broker) to whom he owed some ten on giving a good indorsed twelve months' note for \$1500 with interest. He alone demanded the sale of the girl under the hammer, and the unfortunate merchant was compelled to submit—determining, however, to have some of his friends to buy her for him. The day of sale having was not thus to be baulked, and, under instructions, his friend bid \$2,600. The creditor, however; persisted in ver-bidding, until the beautiful Martha was struck off to

him at \$4,500 ! and brought her up as tenderly as though she were his own daughter; and now she would sooner part with life Clarissa, and Sumpter, as the property of Jane B. Ross, itself than become a slave!

should certainly escape her doom, and embark for New

evidence, and convicted his brother and Bruinton, who keeper interested himself in her behalf, and she enjoyed were hung. Patty, the fiend in human shape, escaped on account of her sex, a nolle prosequi having been en-

lesve the prison, and take up her abode with her new

A Methodist Soul Driver.

ing of TWENTY-FIVE NEGROES; 20 head of Hor ses and Mules; 12 head of Oxen, and 150 head of cattle 100 head of Sheep; 30 head of Goats; 100 head of Hogs,

SHERIFF'S SALES.

"BY virtue of writs of execution from the Circuit Court "BY virtue of writs of execution from the Oricult County of Jefferson county, State of Mississippi, to me directed, Sheriff of said county, I shall expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, for ready money, at the door of the court house in and for said county, on the second Monday of the house in said county, on the second Monday of the house prescribed by law on said June next, within the hours prescribed by law on

property of Patrick K. Norris: Also, 100 Cords of Wood, levied upon as the property of Blan-kenship, P. O. HUGHES, Sheriff,

By A. M. HALLEY, D. S. Jeff. co. May 30, 1837,"

In another advertisement,-

"ALSo-One Horse, well known as a race-horse, by the title of Little Jack, as the property of T. L. Blankenship and D. D. Fleharty,—besides four Tracts of Land, and twenty-nine Slaves;—Horses and Oxen, where the right of advertising has been waived by the Defendants

PHILIP O. HUGHES, Sheriff of Jefferson co."

We need not say that these advertisements are illustrated with appropriate cuts, of men, horses and oxen, all placed in impressive juxtaposition.

SHERIFF SALES.

"BY virtue of sundry writs of execution from the Chancery Court of the State of Mississippi, and from the Circuit Court of Jefferson county, I shall expose to pubic sale, to the highest bidder, for ready money, at the door of the court-house, in and for said county, on the first Monday in June next, within the hours prescribed by law on said day, the following property, viz:

After naming several kinds of property, then,-

"Also-Two vacant Lots on Main street, in the town of Fayette; 150 head of Cattle; 150 head of Sheep; 25 Horses and Mules; and NEGRO SLAVES-Jac rah, Jenny, Bitha, Hamilton, Nick, William, Henny, Rose, Hannah, Nancy, Jeff, Henry, Pleasant, John, Zack,

"Also-One NEGRO Box, Henry, as the property of

"ALSO-One superior Eight Day Clock, as the properof John A. Dill.

"Also-One Negro Girl, named Laura, and child, as the property of John H. Duncan.

"Arso-One House and Lot in the town of Rodney. in Square No. 2: 1260 acres of Land, lying on the bank of the Mississippi, 14 miles below Rodney, with NEGROES Ann, Amy, Sarah, Jenny, Maria, Tom, Ephraim, Washington, Joe, Daniel, Jerry, Charles, Mitchell, Sam, Bill, Jane, Harriet, Rebecca, Chana and child, and Alexander, with Fifteen Hundred Cord of Wood. ALSO-Negroes Grason, Charlotte, Abbey and child,

and Carter-the property of Walter Smith. "Also—One House and Lot in the town of Fayette, as the property of A. B. McLeod."

TEXAS.

publicly, because the offence with which you are chargeable, is a public offence, and because the epole of this
country should know that the illiberal, crue, and sirring
and such as you brought home to our doors; and that
your countrymen may be made aware that they may expect to be remonstrated with and publicly exposed, if the
country should not that the case referred
to, is that of your refusing to take out, as a cabin passion to discover that the case referred
to, is that of your refusing to take out, as a cabin passion to discover that the case referred
to, is that of your refusing to take out, as a cabin passion to discover that the case referred
to, is that of your refusing to take out, as a cabin passion to discover that the case referred
to, is that of your refusing to take out, as a cabin passion to discover that the case referred
to, is that of your refusing to take out, as a cabin passion to distinctions set up by it
that the whore yo jeld yourseves were found concealed about the premises of kindapping
end premise of the title to have been the verning dor the title the principle to the friend of N., for \$62!

This narrative is no fiction—the writer of the letter first mentioned being the identical purchaser of the slave Martha. His immediate object in writing to the gentleman who furnished us with this romance, was to ascertain the I am, sir, yours sincerely.

JOHN MURRAY,
Bowling Bay, near Glasgow.

Bowling Bay, near Glasgow.

Spirit of Caste.

Spirit of Caste.

Mr. Cornish, the editor of the Colored American, and a seek refuge in Joe Johnson's house, in Dorchester with it. We have been promised an introduction to the principle of the Presbyterian Church, relates a fact, stri.

South.

Were than at present. He was indicted for kidnapping a man, the shift of the shift of the shift of the with its romance, was to ascertain the whof furnished us with this romance, was to ascertain the whof furnished us with this romance, was to ascertain the whof furnished us with this romance, was to ascertain the whof furnished us with this romance, was to ascertain the prophet, when he declared that no northern man, be his political creed what it might, would ever sanction the admission of Texas into the Union—and for the very reason that slavery, to an infinitely increased extent, would be imposed upon us. But the learned orator says that by no other means can this Union be preserved. Heaven forbid imposed upon us. But the learned orator says that by no other means can this Union be preserved. Heaven forbid that aught should be done to links of our Union-we as heartily deprecate such a fatal We beg our readers to ponder the following facts, and event as any patriot of the South-but why must the per-Cannon's farm, struck some hard substance, which, upon investigation, proved to be a box containing the body of a murdered man! Upon further inquiry, the horrible fact "from the just charge and guilt of immorality?"

since our last conversation, that thou hast given up thy slaveopposition to the principles of universal and immedia

nces are what I am afraid of. I do not think we ought to act rashly or harshly in so important a matter, lest we involve ourselves in a worse difficulty than we are in at

ment to which every true christian must respond, because it is based upon faith in the Providence and the promise of a just and omnipotent Being. It is this: "He who reof it, gives no very exalted proof of the greatness of his gospel recommending a gradual leaving off sinful practices, as may suit our convenience, or as circumstances may m, to justify upon a political calculation of conse ces; I do desire thee to say no more about a dread of consequences; -it savours more of infidelity than of christi-

E. I must acknowledge thou art correct in this particu-Jar :- I am convinced that the slaves ought to be emancipated; but as I said before, we have no slaves here, and we can do nothing towards freeing those in the slave States, why then should we trouble ourselves about them ?

P. For the plain reason that we are commanded to ope

our mouths for the dumb ;-to plead the cause of the poor and the oppressed,-to remember those that are in bonds, when the Priest and the Levite, the ministers of religion, had passed by the other side of a wounded, bleeding brother, came where this suffering fellow creature lay. Comon moved his heart, and sympathy for the sufferer banished all national antipathy; and, without stopping to calculate consequences, he alighted from his beast, dress ed the wounds, pouring in the oil and the wine; bore him to an inn, deposited money to pay comfortable accomm dation, and became responsible for every additional expense that might be incurred in his recovery. Beside finite satisfaction must it have been to Job in his affliction, to contemplate his past exertions to relieve the sufferings of others. "When the ear heard me, then it blessed me: and when the eye saw me, it gave witness to me : because I delivered the poor that cried, and the fatherless, and him was ready to perish came upon me; and I caused the widow's heart to sing with joy. I was eyes to the blind, and feet was I to the lame. I was a father to the poor; and to the "inherent, inalienable rights of life, liberty, and the the cause which I knew not I searched out. And I brake teeth." But I expect to prove that we are under the strong- and afterwards consented to the most monstrous system of vernment, and afterwards consented to the most monstrous system of est obligations to exert ourselves in this cause, not only on tyranny.—They were like Goldsmith's "factious mob, account of their claims on our charity as suffering fellow creatures, but on account of our participation in the guilt of their oppression. And as thou supposest we have nothing to do with slavery, and can do nothing to remove it I shall endeavor to convince thee that thou art mistaken in this also. As it has been thy business in these conversa tions to raise objections against abolition, and mine to an swer them; and as it takes fewer words to make an object tion, than to examine and refute it, thou wilt have to be little patient with me, if I should seem to be tedious, As I said before, slavery is a national sin. This may be proved by several facts. First, as it existed in the original slave States. It is recognized by the Constitution of the United States. It is said that the States were independent to support slavery in the slave States, they made the guilt their own, and laid themselves justly liable to the cons quences. Suppose for illustration, that several men were to enter into partnership in the transaction of a lawful bu siness; it being understood among them that a part of them were individually in the practice of committing highway robbery; and it should be stipulated " in the spirit of mu tual concession" that each should support and defend the other in all cases of difficulty, and this system of robbing b guarantied to those individuals; would not every judicia tribunal in the civilized world decide that all were guilty and liable to be held responsible for the consequences?

The second fact I shall bring, to prove slavery a nation al sin, is the admission of new States into the Union with liberty to practice this system of robbery and oppression ligation resting upon the whole nation to sup port and defend them in it. Here there is no plea of treating with independent communities which had a right to prescribe their own terms.

The third fact I shall notice, is the continuation of slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia.-This is perhaps the most disgraceful and inexcusable of any ;-that slavery should be tolerated in the capital of a nation boasting of its freedom; and when the national legislature has exclusive control, is enough to cause every Ameican to "blush and hang his head to think himself" as

The fourth and last fact I shall bring to view, is the irrita tion and excitability manifest throughout the nation when ever the abolition of slavery is speken of,—the violent mea ed on the persons and pro perty of those who plead for liberty. Do not all these facts prove that slavery is a national sin, and that the free as

E. Why, it does indeed, appear that it is a nation n, and that we are all concerned in it; but how can we do any thing to remove the evil? We do not make the laws; and it cannot be abolished in the slave States by

ads of the blood of the innocent by bearing a faithual who does not possess sufficient influence to convince some other individual of the necessity of doing this gree ce to convince ee, and come up to the standard of equal justice friends of humanity, thange would be effected, as would soon abolisions to characterize this

E. I wish the colored people were free in their own the exercise of this authority.*

untry, or more properly in the country of their ances
It is true, Congress have, from time to time legislated and the expectations and prospects set before such as are

Let then, such as E. I wish the colored people were free in their own the exercise of this authority.

gards the consequences of an action rather than the justice ple, that the colored people should all be removed from the be substituted for the latter.

thy objections to immediate abolition remain unrefuted; versally with the same abhorrence and detestation of the Father who is in heaven and all ye are brethren? Let the trained to habits of enlightened. patient, self-denying benand the oppressed,—to remember those that are in bonds, and how thou hast given them up one at a time, till the practice with which it has long been viewed,—would there question then be considered on the broad ground of Chrisen evolence.—ED. PHIL. last and corner stone of thy foundation is gone. And it is any strained any strained and claim "compensa- no other than Christians. It will only be required that Messus. Bibner and Baller: manity, I shall consider thee as expert as the village school-

> "In arguing too, the parson owned his skill, For ev'n though vanquished, he could argue still." PHILO PATRIA.

Strictures on Notes, &c. Slavery, it is well known, existed in this country before cessary to unite in one general government; and in the niacal practice. height of their anxiety to preserve their own rights, they submitted to the continuation of an evil, which gave the t was I to the lame. I was a father to the poor; and cause which I knew not I searched out. And I brake jaws of the wicked, and plucked the spoil out of his doubt, in sincerity, with this declaration in their mouths; and afterwards consented to the most monstrous system of obligations to exert ourselves in this cause, not only on obligations to exert ourselves in this cause, not only on other claims on our charity as suffering fellow-They not only served to coverate this most nagrant depar-ture from "self-evident truths," but they bound themselves to support it, in the slave-holding states, at the expense of he blood and treasure of the nation.

Is no this then an American question? Is not this Aso firmly established as to be inaccessible to national le-than seventy distinct capacities. Who can slavery? And have we of the free states nothing to lo with it? Is it nothing to us, because slavery does not Thoughts on Peace-its necessity founded in ctually exist amongst us; that we are the life-guards of the system? Are not the people of the free states a reserved orps, ready at a moment's warning to be called into the nay unfortunately catch the fire of freedom that burned n the hearts of our revolutionary heroes? And must we we remonstrate against this state of things?

The author of the Notes particularly reprobates the use well as the slave States are deeply involved in the guilt of what he calls "abusive epithets, calculated to exasper- devised and exhibited a plan, or mode of procedure, to as well as when they affect the welfare of nations, as they affect the welfare o tian, than that of slave-holder, or one more degrading to cour, hostility and ill-will—and calculated on the other ples from the declaration of his will,—I ask, are not the that spirit of independence which the Creator has implant-hand, to foster all the kind sympathies and affections of laws of Jesus Christ, the full and complete the last spirit of independence which the Creator has implantthat spirit of independence which the Creator has implanted in the human heart, than that of slave. But when men become so deadened to a sense of shame, as to feel no repreach in the term slave-holder, and to compute the fact, it were idle to allege that any circumstances. The computer of circumstances are capable,—it surely becomes us to best declarations of that will? I would ask again, whether the slave holder, and to compute the fact, it were idle to allege that any circumstances. The computer of circumstances are capable,—it surely becomes us to best declarations of that will? I would ask again, whether the slave holder is the slave and affections of laws of Jesus Christ, the full and complete, the last and best declarations of that will? I would ask again, whether the slave holder is the slave of Jesus Christ, the full and complete, the last and best declarations of that will? I would ask again, whether the slave holder is the slave of Jesus Christ, the full and complete, the last and best declarations of that will? I would ask again, whether the slave holder is the slave of Jesus Christ, the full and complete, the last and best declarations of that will? I would ask again, whether the slave holder is the slave of Jesus Christ, the full and complete, the last and best declarations of that will? I would ask again, whether the slave has a slave holder in the slave has a slave holder in the slave has a slave holder in the slave has a slave holder. P. It is true we do not make the laws, but we can wash their wealth by the number of human brutes they posis true we do not make the laws, but we can wash their wealth by the number of human brutes they possibly arise, which He did not foresee, or anticipate, their wealth by the number of human brutes they possibly arise, which He did not foresee, or anticipate, the cruel system;—we can help to the public mind on the subject;—we can cease which we view their conduct,—besides I can see no impossibly arise, which such an actual state of the only effectual remedy for the evils and disorders which are otherwise incident to and inseparable from the political system. bery, oppression, tyranny, profanity, lasciviousness, and system,) by these names respectively. It is too late for y to use soft and sugary expres-

plished, it cannot exist long in the States. Divine law. I have no notion of "sewing pillows under

ors, for I still think it would be better for both parties.

P. Rather say it would better suit thy prejudices, and the will though not the power to abolish. But because "It is impossible but that if it exposed them to ever so great suffering, they would they have in some measure recognized the practice and P. I am wonderfully pleased with a sentiment expressed mem to ever so great suffering, they would have measure recognized the pleased with a sentiment expressed be at so great a distance that thou wouldst not know much permitted its continuance thus far, is that a reason that pacific spirit which he inculcated, was laid in the expected by the benevolent Edward Rushton, of Liverpool, in a about it. But as you colonizationists cannot be persuative must never abolish it? Because we have permitted etter to George Washington, of Virginia; it is a senti-ded to give up your beloved system on account of its injus-the evil to continue half a century, after we had it in our and retaliation would occur. From hence we may infer ded to give up your beloved system on account of its injus-tice or its impracticability, let us try how a view of its cer-power and should have abolished it, is that a reason why the entire misapprehension of those, who contend that a to his disciples,—"Peace I leave with you, my peace, I system of Peace is not adapted for a state of society, where we should never do it? Because we have continued to do system of Peace is not adapted for a state of society, where give unto you; and let us strive, to make his new com-States will operate upon your minds. Suppose for exam-wrong from the time of our birth as a nation, is that a disputes and provocations arise from existing circumreason why we should never do right? Not many centu- stances. country, canst thou not see that the loss of so large a part ries ago our ancestors made slaves of their own kindred, Admitting then, that our brother should be in faultcharacter." I hope it is not necessary to use any argu- of the effective laborers would be the severest shock that and their own color-parents were permitted to sell, and the course of conduct enjoined by our Lord is plain and ments to convince thee, that there is nothing to fear from we have ever felt? It would well nigh ruin the South; actually did sell their own children into slavery.——I simple—"go and tell him his fault between thee and him obedience to the commandments of God. And as thou and would be felt all over the Union more sensibly than was going to give a case that would be revotling to the hast frequently acknowledged that slavery is an evil of the greatest magnitude, and we are commanded to cease the delings even of modern slave-holders; but I am met full adopted towards a brother only. Are not all men, then, the effects of the specie circular. The state of things that feelings even of modern slave-holders; but I am met full adopted towards a brother only. Are not all men, then, the effects of the specie circular. The state of things that feelings even of modern slave-holders; but I am met full adopted towards a brother only. Are not all men, then, the effects of the specie circular. The state of things that feelings even of modern slave-holders; but I am met full adopted towards a brother only. Are not all men, then, the effects of the specie circular. The state of things that feelings even of modern slave-holders; but I am met full adopted towards a brother only. Are not all men, then, then: If we deny him, he also will deny us."

Him: If we deny him, he also will deny us."

Like same thing—however, there is this difference in the the whole family in heaven and earth is named." "Hath

Cincinnati, June, 1837. ence of a great part of the nation. And as facts have a two cases, which, no doubt, will be something in the not one God made us"—"made of one blood all nations bundantly shown that free labor is more profitable than view of the Southern father who sells his own child—of men to dwell on the face of the earth?" Alas! that of slaves, we abolitionists desire that freemen may there was no mixture of African blood in the veins of the powerful passions and distorted views of men, should at of staves, we about on its desire that the third whose father sold him into slavery, have alienated their affections from each other. But is members, from six to fifteen years of age. Some time ago the grace of God," intended to be a they remitted eight dollars for Anti-Slavery purposes, E. Well, I never thought of that difficulty before; in last there is in the Africo-American, whose father confact I do not know how the people of the South could do signs him to the same hard fate. Suppose, then, that without the labor of the negroes in some way; and we have this practice had continued among us until the adoption of the Federal Government, and had been placed in precisely the same situation that negro slavery is in the District of Columbia; and suppose farther, that within the last thirty or forty years the light of Christianity and civiling the same structure. The same is the same is the fruit of their own generous industry. From the letter below, it will be seen that they are as devoted and energous of the Federal Government, and had been placed in precisely the same situation that negro slavery is in the District of Columbia; and suppose farther, that within the last thirty or forty years the light of Christianity and civiling the same is the fruit of their own generous industry. From the letter below, it will be seen that they are as devoted and energous which he hath proposed in himself, that in the dispensation of the fullness of time, he might gather civil in one, all things, in Christ," and is not now this State to similar efforts; but so far, we fear, the example of these noble-hearted little girls, has been with P. I want thee now to examine and see how many of lization had so burst in upon us as to fill our minds uni
Has not Jesus Christ himself declared, "One is your out imitation, in Ohio. The mind cannot be too early ast and corner stone of thy foundation is gone. And if I be any insuperable barrier to its abolition? And even tianity. Let it be admitted, that its obligations extend to tion," on the ground that Congress had recognized the we are practically what we profess to be. On what are system, I believe their remonstrance and claim would be our claims to that character founded? Is it on our supsystem was a relic of Pagan darkness; that no human le- and design or the clearness of views concerning it? If system was a rene of ragan darkness, that he make indeed our light is clear, what is the injunction of our efforts, we feel resolved to double our diligence and do with they had no right to expect pay for that which they had before men, that they may see your good works, and glothey had no right to expect pay for that which they had before men, that they may see your good works, and glono other claim to than that of power. They would be
rify your father in heaven." Does he not reprove those
The cause of abolition is gaining ground, and we hope that the organization of our present form of government; and told that they had continued in this abominable practice who "call him Lord, and do not the things," which he has nands; the truly benevolent and christian heart delights in endeavoring to relieve the distressed; and the

ople of the District may desire.

people of the District certainly cannot be con- do not affect this, eral Constitution, until the last shadow of the foul stain shall be wiped from every part and parcel of a land said to be "sacred to liberty?" Have the free states no concern part of a great nation of con elerated republics, in which to be "sacred to liberty?" Have the free states no concern part of a great nation of con elerated republics, in which to be "sacred to liberty?" Have the free states no concern each state has an interest in proportion to its representation in the matter, when their sons are bound to bleed, and their treasure to be expended in order to crush those who each state is interested in the government. Hence it appears that and temper which Jesus Christ himself manifested; and temper which Jesus Christ himself manifested; whether this is a proper and practical example for us, and United States. It is said that the States were independent republics, and that each had a right to regulate its own internal affairs. I reply that no State had any right to come into the Union only upon such terms as should be agreed into the Union only upon such terms as should be agreed in the state is an order to crush those who may be stimulated by the example of our fathers, to present the state is an order to crush those who may be stimulated by the example of our fathers, to present the state is interested in the general government. Hence it appears that their treasure to be expended in order to crush those who may be called faithful, but their treasure to be expended in order to crush those who may be stimulated by the example for us, and that Congress is bound to consult the interest and temper which Jesus Christ himself manifested; whether this is a proper and practical example for us, and that Congress is bound to consult the interest and their treasure to be expended in order to crush those who may be stimulated by the example for us, and that Congress is bound to consult the interest and temper which Jesus Christ himself manifested; whether this District, whether this District, whether the sum to require the interest and their treasure to be expended in order to crush those who may be stimulated by the example for us, and that Congress is bound to consult the interest and temper which Jesus Christ himself manifested; whether this District, whether this District, and temper which Jesus Christ himself manifested; sessing the doctrine of faith, may be called faithful, but their treasure to runk those who may be stimulated by the example for us, and that Congress is bound to consult the interest and the present and temper which Jesus Christ himself manifested; sessing the doctrine of faith, may be called faithful, but their treasure to crush the state is interested in the grant and temper which Jesus Christ himself manifested; sessing the doctrine of faith, may be called faithful, but their treasure to who are struggling for their freedom, even when their wishes and their interests should be consulted, so far as grievances are only imaginary in comparison with the tre-mendous wrongs of the African race. And yet it is nomendous wrongs of the African race. And yet it is no thing to us that we are bound to defend and support this monstrous system of "wrong and outrage" inflicted on our countrymen in the slave states and in the capital of the nation? It is said by the author of the Notes, "There is no such thing as American slavery;" and yet he makes it so completely recognized by the Constitution, and by the Constitution, and by the Notes, in legislating for the District, is legislating for the District, is the particular country, so far as can be done consistently with the interest, the honor, and the welfare of the whole state; but no further. If Congress, in legislating for the District, is the American people in Congress assembled, that he supleacting in a capacity different from that of a national leleacting in a capacity different from poses it cannot now be touched without a violation of faith on the part of Government, and an unlawful interfrom the high station of a state to that of a county legisfrom the high station of a state to that of a county legisference with vested rights. If the demon of slavery be lature; and hence it follows that they may act in more acknowledgment of the spotless excellence of his charac-

of Independence, be considered as they should be, of par-gress not only can abolish slavery in the District, but are

Human Nature -No. 4

In discussing the question of Peace, as a principle of action, it will be necessary to take a comprehensive view field to exterminate those of our colored brethren who national interests and welfare,

If it is the will of the great Parent of the human fambe considered, in the language of our author, "as officious ily, that his children should "cease from strife and forsake be the magnitude of the benefits, or the mischiefs that intermeddlers with what does not concern us," because wrath," and consequently be spared the multitudinous may result from any given mode of conduct, or principles evils which have ever resulted from those foes to inward of action? Are they not equally accountable to God for peace and pure enjoyment, and if He has in his wisdom their actions, as they affect the welfare of nations, a Heaven, a God, he has only to "bear up awhile beneath

sistency in calling man-stealing, murder, rob. Are we not warranted in concluding that every possil ry, oppression, tyranny, profunity, lascivioueness, and contingency must have been embraced (if indeed such an idea can be admissible) in his all comprehending

I wish to place these positions in a prominent view, be tice; such a change would be effected, as would soon abolsions to characterize this most outrageous of all the outcause, if they are untenable and fallacious, I hope som
is alayery in the capital of the nation. And when this rages ever committed against the principles of moral and
one will point out their unsoundness, and refute them.

I would ask then again: Is the gospel of Jesus Christ-Fireside Chat.—No. III.

Patria. I am in hopes, as considerable time has elapsed since our last conversation, that thou hast given up thy opposition to the principles of universal and immediate manacipation.

Ex. Patria. Why, I am not opposed to emancipation, if Ex. Patria. Why, I am not opposed to emancipation, if Ex. Patria. Why, I am not opposed to emancipation, if the since of the since o

> "It is impossible but that offences will come." From these words of the Christian's Lord, it is clear, that the

reated with contempt; and they would be told that their posed, presumed, correct opinions, respecting its nature the sum is small, yet we hope that you will receive it with slaves of his own legitimate children; and that therefore Lord? Not to put it under a bushel; but to "let it so shine our might, what our hands find to do, as long as a soul is

Now I assert that the system of American slavery is new commandment give I unto you, that ye love one anand we have great reason to thank you for your kindness.

Some other." By this shall all men know that ye are my dis
We have made it our practice to to elect new officers every submitted to the continuation of an evil, which gave the last great an outrage on the principles of Christianity as other." By this shall all men know that ye are my distance to the cause of universal freedom. In order to render their own political liberty a little more secure, they consented to rivet the chains of oppression and cruel despotism upon the bodies and minds of many thousands of their fellow-creatures, whom this is what Abolitionists are endeavoring to bring about.

to legislate for the District, they must lay down the character of a mational legislature and proceed, without regard to the wishes, the interest or the honor of the nation at large; with an eye solely to the promotion of whatever the whether War is admissible among his followers. Was ever War engaged in from a principle of love? It will Now, as I make no pretensions to law learning, and have not surely be contended that resentment, rage and retalia Is no this then an American question? Is not this Ameddled but little with politics, will our author be so good
as to show us why the District was put under the legislatitle continuance from the time of the adoption of the Fedits continuance

> It is needless to pursue this point farther, as perhaps no one will attempt to support it; it is in its application that others do-they are particularly desirous to become obeto its representa- the objections lie. Let us then enquire what were the spirit dient, but not faithful; observing that Christians, as pos-

> > feelings and passions called into action? Are not men as politicians, statesmen, or rulers subject to the same inapplicable in either? Nay, is it not ovious, that the great-er the number of individuals concerned, the greater must tical system.

But the reverse is in general the fact. Stat Rulers do lay claim to the Christian name; and here indeed Mount Pleasant, and sixty-four dollars towards rede the error lies, that it is only nominal, a mere profession destitute of its true practical influence; for while Chris tians as Christians, give counter tem of Violence for the redress of wrongs, presumpt

belongs only to God; making light of his pro

Let then, such as are sensible of this dereliction of duty mong those who bear the name of Christ, rouse from a state of supineness.

"Let us follow after the things that make for peace." "Let us consider one another to provoke to love and to good works." Let us remember the dying love of our ommon Lord and Saviour; let us cherish his last bequest andment, the ruling principle of our lives and the aninating impulse of our souls. Let the love of Christ constrain us, no longer in this, any more than in any other view, "to live to ourselves, but to him who died for us and rose again." Remembering the consolatory, yet awful truths "If we suffer with Him, we shall also reign with

Cincinnati, June, 1837.

Juvenile Anti-Slavery Society of Elyria.

It will be remembered that this Society consists of female nembers, from six to fifteen years of age. Some time ago

Elyria, June 23d, 1837.

Dear Sire,-We feel happy that we can again remit to the same spirit, that we give it. Instead of delaying our we shall soon see an account of other societies of the same kind as ours. We do feel, that societies of this kind may Now, what is the distinguishing injunction of Jesus do a great deal of good. We feel that we are working for success of his labors, or even a consciousness of having themselves against foreign enemies, they thought it ne- asking pay for the surrender of this tyrannical and demon- Christ—that which beyond all others, was to characterise the Lord, and this feeling ought to increase our exertions. and identify men as his disciples? It was "Love." "A We believe that we have received twelve of your papers,

By order of the Society,

MARY H. MONTIETH, President, JULIET HAMLIN, Secretary.

Docility and Mildness of the Negro. ers. Editors:

In reading Swedenborg's "Heaven and Hell," I et with the following sentiment-"Amongst the nations in Heaven, the Africans are principally beloved: for they ceive the goods and truths of Heaven more essily than sessing the doctrine of faith, may be called faithful, but

Our Lord's invitation is, "Come unto me all ye that city of this author's works, [which I am satisfied of my-are weary and heavy laden and I will give you rest.—

Take my yoke upon you and learn of me, for I am struck forcibly with the above view of that people. What neek and lowly of heart, and ye shall find rest to your people beside have ever been subjected to such long and souls." Here rest is promised to those who take his yoke upon them. In what does this yoke consist? In meekness, and with such willingness to receive instruction? How eagerly do they seize the truth when present ed to them! It has been their lot to live in heatherism in the midst of a gospel land; but no gleam of light has es-Jesus Christ, our Saviour—"Why call ye me Lord, seek truth for its own sake; and that not in the light of Lord, and do not the thing which I say?—Will the bare, their own intelligence, but in the humble recipiency of it till now, tho't ter and of his divine authority avail us, if we do not from its own true source. How plainly do facts verify the gislation, (and that it is the case in the slave states cannot be denied, unless the principles set forth in the Declaration of Independence, be considered as they should be, of par
gress not only distinct capacities. Whoever, till now, in a civine authority avail us, if we do not scripture, avail us, if we d gress not only can abolish slavery in the District, but are laminated new Arrantable ground to do it, by the strongest obligations, both human for our hope and trust as Christians—according to the bound to do it, by the strongest obligations, both human and divine. And it is altogether vain and further to all constitution or law which is contrational capacity? If the faith of the nation is plighted to support this accursed system, I say again, is it not American people in a support this accursed system, I say again, is it not American people in a contract the free states from the guilt or from the liability to the consequences of this iniquitous system so long as it is tolerated in the Capitol of the authority will avail us nothing. Will show them how poor, and blind and naked support this accursed system, I say again, is it not American people in a divine. And it is altogether vain and further as Christians—according to the is the empty boasting of those soi disant Christians who, in the pride of their own conceits, have locked the declarations of our Lord himself,—but as we are follow—and divine. And it is altogether vain and further as Christians—according to the declarations of our Lord himself,—but as we are follow—and divine. And it is altogether vain and further as Christians—according to the is the empty boasting of those soi disant Christians who, in the pride of their own conceits, have locked the door of knowledge upon the poor knowledge upon the poor black!—but a change of Christ. A more verbal acknowledgement of his advanced in the Capitol of the said trust as Christians—according to the consequence of the interestor in warrantable ground trust as Christians—according to the declarations of our Lord himself,—but as we are follow—and divine. And it is altogether vain and further as Christians—according to the said trust as Christians—according to the same are follow—and trust as Christians—according to the same are follow—and trust as Christians—according to the same are follow—and trust as Christia then is the empty boasting of those soi disant Christians What then are Politics, but the relations of men with were raised to shut him out of Heaven, shall cramble: men upon a large scale; are not human interests and will do right, and eternity will balance the account! With this view, then, how futile are the arguments drawn from fluences in their public, as in their private capacity; and are not the same principles and rules of action, equally all his degradation and all his suffering, he only asks to know the truth, to believe; and the will of God, to do it.

Fayette County A. S. S.

BROTHER BAILEY :-The Fayette County Anti-Slavery Society held its-

ad anniversary at Bloomingburg, June 8. The meeting was addressed by Thomas and Elizabeth L. Borton of Green Plain, by Robert Stewart of Ross ounty, and by several members of the society on presentng resolutions. Nine dollars were raised to procure the Human Rights for disiribution; twenty-five dollars eightyeven and a half cents to pay expenses of Delegates to the society's pledge,

On motion of Zeba Brown, it was Resolved, That the fact that there are amongst us, men recognized by the churches as ministers of the gospel , who npt by the Bible to justify man in holding property in

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On motion of Dr. E. Martin,

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Reselved, That the publishers of papers who advertise runaway men and women, claimed as property, are guilty of an outrage on the feelings of a free and civilized community.

On motion of William Edwards,

objects, whence they came, and the number of signers. with such replies as we may be able to give.

of our sisters as will volunteer to obtain signatures.

females in all benevolent enterprises, and that we suggest

Buck, John C. Eastman, Joseph S. Gillespie, Eleazor Martin, Jacob Todhunter, Smiley Hughs, William A. Ustick, John Wilson, Jr., Thomas Larrimer and John

Committees were appointed in pursuance of those re solutions relative to petitions, Seven names were added to the Constitution.

By order of the Executive Committee.

I have been not far from home, visiting for the most part, they were exterminated in St. Domingo." those places where societies have been formed, urging the importance of raising funds, and preaching to the congregations the vital doctrines of the Gospel in relation to this gations the vital doctrines of the Gospel in relation to this and it is quite probable, nay, almost certain that it will be the restriction for one or more objects who might not be willing to petition for one or more objects who might not be willing to petition for one or more objects who might not be willing to petition for one or more objects who might not be willing to petition for one or more objects who might not be willing to petition for all. We suggest that all the petitions should be circulated at the same time. This will be an economy of labor; and generally those who would sign one would sign all away to preach on this branch of Gospel truth; but as scarcely any minister where brought forward the different topics in the d those places where societies have been formed, urging the branch of Gospel truth; but as scarcely any minister where branch of Gospel truth; but as scarcely any minister where I go, has presented the subject, so as to be fairly understood by his means, I felt it to be my duty to labor on this this Hemisphere, and amongst these, the condition of the co uncultivated ground. Measures are taken in most places this Hemisphere, and amongst these, the condition of Cuba, now and hereafter, is a most important one—pregbeen done, as you will see by my communication to Mr.

Bashnell. Scriptural discourses in this cause I think to be of immense consequence. They bring the subject to bear directly on men's consciences;—they remove the most potent objections to our interference, and they preto be above the petty hostility which slave-holders are apt
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to be above the petty hostility which slave holders are apt
to be ab ent the most powerful motives to persevering action to cherish against New England. The following is from ent the most powerful mouves to personal to cherish a Often have I heard my hearers make the remark: "I never his paper: heard this doctrine explained before!" and let me add the heard this doctrine explained perore: and low with the work of the Bible on this in Boston nor in any part of New England, although the in Boston nor in any part of New England, although the "Pilerim" founally before his mind an exhaustless effusion of divine light, tain. But we never think of New England without removing prejudice, and rendering every object plain and distinct. These scriptural views fill the mind with a diffusive benevolence, and dispose all who entertain them to Middle States and the Yankee, alike to the noble name of promote the propagation of truth, and to make sacrifices American. In any part of the wide world, take from the a behalf of the poor and needy, as well as to persuade the American name whatever of value, of honor, or of true noering and to convict the transgressors of the law. My labors for the term mentioned have been prosecuted chiefly in Loraine and Huron counties. In future, God willing, benevolence, the calm patriotism, and the practical, active,

Yours, in the cause of the oppressed,

J. MONTEITH.

Another Anti-Slavery Triumph.

We have just received a letter from our highly esteemed friend, J. G. Birney, Esq., dated at New York, on the fillowing important paragraphs. But a few days have circulate them for signatures.—Liberator.

Office of the American Anti-Slavery Society has issued a large edition of the following circular, with the annexed petitions; copies of which will be sent to every town in the firee states where an Abolitionist can be found who will be sent to every town in the firee states where an Abolitionist can be found who will be sent to every town in the firee states where an Abolitionist can be found who will be sent to every town in the firee states where an Abolitionist can be found who will be put down opposite their names.

8. When the petitions are completed, they can be forwarded from each town to Congress, by mail, (while that be firee states where an Abolitionist can be found who will be put down opposite their names.

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8. When the petitions are completed, they can be forwarded from each town to Congress, by mail, (while that down opposite their names.

8. When the petitions of a congress of the warded from each town to Congress, by mail, (while that down opposite their names.

9. When the p New York, 1837.)

Dear to move in the cause, (though they approve it who fear to move in the cause, (though they approve it in the abstract,") stand aloof; and let the more splenium, which is satisfied in your town and vicinity.

The right of petition is one of the most sacred ever employed by man. When that is lost there is little left in couraged to press enward "to the mark of the prize of the fight calling," until the holy work shall be consummented.

The last number of the Emancipator contains a brief in another column.—Nat, Inq.

The last number of this important decision, which we have copied in another column.—Nat, Inq.

The lost in protection is one of the most effectually is when it is entagered. The people should rally round it NOW, as all the petitions from a county pasted to exercise it the most effectually is when it is entagered. The people should rally round it NOW, as all the petitions from a county pasted to gether, and sent in another column.—Nat, Inq.

The chief Justice in Connecticut has just decided, that a woman, brought as a slave to that state by Wm.

Bullock, an elder in the Prespyterian church in Georgia, if free,—(His opinion, so far as I have information, admits of slaves being held in Connecticut, if they are under 21, or over 45 years of age.)

Another triumph this, of right over wrong. The Courts are doing a great business for the cause of freedom.

No. 2 relates to Northern citizens.

No. 3, encerning the slave-trade between the States, is important.

his fellow-beings, is of itself conclusive evidence that we are deeply interested in the institution of alevery.

On motion of J. S. Gillespie, it was

Resolved, That we highly approve of the course pursue that evidence to the course pursue that every construction and the right of Petition; and that we request our Legislature to adopt those resolutions or similar ones.

On motion of William A. Usick.—

Resolved, That we petition our Legislature to extend that we request our Legislature to extend that we request our Legislature to adopt those resolutions or similar ones.

On motion of William A. Usick.—

Resolved, That we petition our Legislature to extend the right of connecticut is a slow should, as one of the connecticut is a slow should, as long as up jury.

On motion of Robert Stewart,

On motion of Robert Stewart,

Resolved, That to continue slavery in the District of Columbia; for the purpose of gratifying an interested mimoral of the purpose of gratifying an interested mimoral of continue slavery and the slaver-trade, in the District of Columbia; for the purpose of gratifying an interested mimoral of the

CINCINNATI, OHIO, JULY 7, 1837.

To Readers.

Circumstances have prevented this week the preparatio of our usual quantity of editorial matter.

Resolved, That we regret the inconsistency of those who profess to be friends to the liberation of the slaves, yet oppose every effort for their immediate emancipation.

Slavery and the Presbyterian Church.

We have three communications on these topics, one from Mr. Patterson, and the last one [No. 6.] Of course the same person ought not to one [No. 6.] Of course the same person Congress, on presenting petitions, to state explicitly their lay over till next week, when we will publish all three

to notice it.

And again: And again:

"There is no alternative, gentlemen; the island of Cuba
must remain under Spanish protection, or it must be abandoned to itself. If left to itself, it must become a negro
Government. The effeminate and enervated whites would
not be able to oppose the negro population in that burning

plied.

4. Do not say, "It will do no good—they are incorrigible." We have a duty to perform, and good has been
done, The discussions in Congress and in our state legislatures have greatly promoted our righteous cause.

We point with exultation to the noble action in the legis-

By order of the Executive Committee.

D. C. EASTMAN, Secretary.

Bloomingburg, June 15th, 1837.

Letter from Rev. J. Moliteth.

Elyria, June 22d, 1837.

Dr. G. Bailer:

Dear Sir,—Since the Anniversary of the State Society, have been not far from home, visiting for the most part, hose places where societies have been formed, urging the propertiese of mising formed and solution in that burning climate.

"It may be said that the whites possess wealth and knowledge, when opposed to brutal force; when the question is one of exposed to brutal force; when the que

Liberality.

The Editor of the Lexington (Ky.) Intelligencer seen

blood in our veins is descended from the "Pilgrim" founbetween and Huron counties. In future, God willing, they will be extended into Wayne, Medina and Holmes, generous and elevated Philantantarory of New England, and who will aver that the value and the honor of the title American, is not immeasurably DEPRECIATED! We are led to these reflections by the perusal of an article from you; and I pray God to sustain you and your coadjutors in your arduous labors.

Yours, in the cause of the oppressed,

tion and locomotion, the right of organization, and even of prayer for the slaves, under foot, by law and by constitution:—for they may soon have the power, (and will they lack the inclination?) to alter our U. States' Constitution to their wishes. And would the North submit to this? We fear the Union will be dissolved, if Texas is

No. 6 also relates to Texas. The reason we send two kinds of petitions concerning Texas is, that some persons, either because they did not know all the facts stated in it, or

On motion of A. M. M'Coy,

Resolved, That it is the duty of Representatives in last, though received in good time, we have concluded to lay over till next week, when we will publish all three with such replies as we may be able to give.

Jeffersonian.

Dodies to declare by resonation, power to abolish slavery and the slave trade in the District power to abolish slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia, &c. (see petition,) and that it ought to exercise that power immediately. Such a declaration, at this juncture, would have immense influence upon Congress, and upon the public generally. It also asks these bodies to instruct their Senators, and request their Representatives and all these topics.

This will greatly encountered to power to abolish slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia, &c. (see petition,) and that it ought to exercise that power immediately. Such a declaration, at this juncture, would have immense influence upon Congress, and upon the public generally. It also asks these bodies to instruct their Senators, and request their Representatives. John Quincy Adams, in presenting petitions, and that we will forward ours to him, unless we have assurance that our representative will pursue a similar course.

We have read the Jeffersonian's reply to our strictures, sentatives an all these topics. This will greatly encourage the members of Congress. They will feel sustained to notice it.

On motion of G. S. Fullerton,

Resolved, That ladies' petitions be furnished to such four sisters as will volunteer to obtain signatures.

On motion of Isaac N. Taylor,

Resolved, That we highly value the co-operation of emales in all benevolent enterprises, and that we suggest

Island of Cuba.

On motion of G. S. Fullerton,

Resolved, That ladies' petitions be furnished to such four sisters as will volunteer to obtain signatures.

No. 9 relates to a TRIAL BY JURY for persons claimed as fugitive slaves. Such a law is demanded by the plaining to such state, this petition need not be circulated there.

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No. 9 relates to a TRIAL BY JURY for persons claimed as fugitive slaves. Such a law is demanded by the plaining to such state, this petition, and should receive the special consideration of every abolitionist. What with our own efforts are fugitive slaves. Such a law is demanded by the plaining to such state, this petition need not be circulated there.

No. 9 relates to a TRIAL BY JURY for persons claimed as fugitive slaves. Such a law is demanded by the plaining to such state, this petition, and should receive the special consideration of every abolitionist. What with our own efforts are fugitive slaves. Such a law is demanded by the plaining as fugitive slaves. Such a law is demanded by the plaining as fugitive slaves. Such a law is demanded by the plaining as fugitive slaves. Such a law is demanded by the plaining as fugitive slaves. Such a law is demanded by the plaining as fugitive slaves. Such a law is demanded by the plaining as fugitive slaves. Such a law is demanded by the plaining as fugitive slaves. Such a law is demanded by the plaining as fugitive slaves. Such a la t need not be circulated of course.

No. 10 is intended to urge our state legislatures to take

No. 10 is intended to urge our state legislatures to take

2. While we do not claim for Congress the power to

Mosley Clark, "

William Moulton,

The undersigned of in the State of Respectfully pray your honorable body, promptly to reject all proposals for the annexation of Texas to this Union, from whatever source they may oned. If each one will do his duty, we can lay on names on the tables of Congress at its next session. who, under the tropics, shall say, 'we will not be governed by you.' Secondly, because, if another nation should attempt to take possession of it, some rival power would opqose the design."

And again:

author to take possession of it, some rival power would opqose the design."

And again:

Let them be thoroughly

Abolitionism. It should be a movement of THE PEO-PLE. Abolitionists are not alone interested—the inter-

mpnaucally urged.

IV. Small but necessary matters.—1. Cut the petions apart, and paste each one at the top of a half sheet

on-it might lead to a suspicion that they estic slavery. ot be copied

6. If you wish to circulate the petitions in different

over two ounces.

All petitions, except those in regard to Texas, we now think, should not be forwarded to Congress, until

Respectfully pray your honorable body, immediately to abolish slavery, and the slave-trade, in those Territories of the United States where they exist.

II. Petitions to State Legislatures.—No. 7 asks these State of Respectfully pray your honorable bodies to declare by resolutions, that Congress possesses body, so to regulate commerce among the several States nower to abolish slavery and the slave trade in the District as that the traffic in slaves may be immediately prohibited. IV.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United Sattes: The undersigned

body, not to admit any new State to this Union, whose Constitution tolerates domestic slavery.

State of

To the honorable the Legislature of the State of Sim. C. Porter, Hudson, The undersigned

1. That Congress has the power to abolish slavery and Augustus Pepeos, Painesville, ne slave-trade, in the District of Columbia.

tine stave-trade, in the District of Columbia.

2. That it has the constitutional power to abolish them one policy to not to do.—
and and etc.—
3. That it has the constitutional power to prohibit the save-trade between the several states of the Union. 4. That, in regard to all these particulars, Congress ought immediately to exercise that power.

We further pray your honorable body to instruct the senators, and request the Representatives of this State in

Congress, to use their utmost influence, for the immediate Columbia; and in those Territories of the Union where they exist:—and also for the immediate prohibition of the \$120; E. Weed, \$20.

If they distinction among its inhabitants, on account of color.

X. The undersigned

ions apart, and paste each one at the top of a half sheet of paper.

Respectfully pray your honorable body, to protest against the admission of any new state to this prov.

2. Fill the first blank in the body of the petition with Union, whose constitution tolerates domestic slavery:— 2. Fill the first blank in the body of the petition with the words 'citizens,' or 'inhabitants,' or 'legal voters,' or 'an and to forward a copy of such protest to each of the Senators and Representatives of this State, in Congress, to be the name of the city or town and the county, if to Congress. The with the city or town and the county, if to Congress. The proper method of filling the third blank is obvious.

4. Names should be signed only on one side of the paper. Paste on till it is long enough.

5. Let every one write his own name. Names should not be copied on—it might lead to a suspicion that they estic slavery.

To the honorable, the Legislature of the State of

7. Males and females can both sign the same petition, if necessary. If women wish to sign petitions separate from the men, some female can copy off the petitions, and circulate—otherwise, they are requested to sign the same petition: but in that case, their names should be kept in separate columns. If males under twenty-one years old, and females under sixteen sign, their ages should be put down opposite their names.

8. When the petitions are completed, they can be forwarded from each town to Congress, by mail. (while the states) warded from each town to Congress, by mail. (while the states) warded from each town to Congress, by mail. (while the states) warded from each town to Congress, by mail. (while the states) warded from each town to Congress, by mail. (while the states) warded from each town to Congress, by mail. (while the states) warded from each town to Congress, by mail. (while the states) was a state of in the Country of in the Country Merchants, and all others wanting BOOKS

Respectfully pray your honorable body to protest to each of the States and Ferward acpyor of in the Country of Country Merchants, and all others wanting BOOKS

AND STATIONARY, at wholesal: and retail, are invited to call before purchasing elsowhere.

School Boeks, in any variety and quantity, at Eastern prices.

Bibles of different kinds, from large quarto to 32 mo., plains, and elegant. All the Biblical commentaries, in common use, also a common variety of Hymn Books.

We also pray you to instruct the Senators, and i the Representatives, of this state, in Congress, to use their utmost influence to prevent the annexation of Texas

NOTICES.

AGENTS FOR PHILANTHROPIST.

EDWARD WEED, Financial Agent, O. A. S. S. M. R. Robinson, is also duly authorized to sive pledges, donations and subscriptions for the

ORTO.

Rev. Daniel Parker, New Richmond. " David C. Eastman, Bloomingburg.

Dr. Jos. S. Waugh, Somersville, Butler co. " Jos. Templeton, Xenia.

Daniel B. Evans, Ripley. David Powell, Steubenville.

Geo, H. Benham, Obertin, F. D. Parish, Sandusky. Samuel Hall, Marietta, Col. Nathan Nettleton, Medina. Thomas Heaton, Welleville. Jesse Holmes, New Lisbon; Henry Harris, Ashtabula. C. R. Hamline, Hudson, F. F. Fenn, Tallmadge. O. Wetmore, Cuyahoga Falls. Raphael Marshall, Painesville,

INDIANA. Dr. James Ritchey, Franklin, James Morrow, South Hansver. Wm. Beard, Liberty.

ILLINOIS. Dr. Thomas A. Brown, Carrollton, J. Brown, Jerseuville, Willard Keyes Quincy. Elizur M., Leonard, Ill. Miss. Institute.

Rev. John Dudley, Flint River. E. V. Carter, St. Clair.

Josiah Cady, Previdence. MASSACHUSETTS. Isaac Knapp, Boston.

RECEIPTS, Per E. WEED. in the Donation by friends at Warren, - \$1 50 Respectfully pray your honorable On Pledge from Akron, Resolved, That it be considered the duty of each member of the Executive Committee, immediately to use exertions to obtain signatures to memorials to Congress, and that the petitions thus signed, be deposited with the Secretary by the first of November next.

On motion of G. S. Fullerton,

Resolved, That it be considered the duty of each member of our rights. Too much importance, we think, cannot be attached to this petition.

No. 8 prays for the repeal of all laws which make districtions among our citizens on account of color. This article under this head, copied from the Liberator. It is a circular of the American Anti-Slavery Society on the subject of petitions, and should receive the special considered.

No. 8 prays for the repeal of all laws which make districtions among our citizens on account of color. This perition.

No. 8 prays for the repeal of all laws which make districtions among our citizens on account of color. This article statutes of Ohio, New York, &c. There is scarcely a state where of the anti-republican and unchristian statutes of Ohio, New York, &c. There is scarcely a state where of the anti-republican and unchristian statutes of Ohio, New York, &c. There is accruely a state where of the undersigned of in the States:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

The undersigned of in the States:

The undersigned of in the States:

The undersigned of in the State of Respectfully pray your honorable subject of petitions, and should receive the special consideration to extend the state of the statute of Ohio, New York, &c. There is accruely a state where of Ohio, New York, &c. There is accruely a state where of Ohio, New York, &c. There is accruely a state where of the American Anti-Slavery Society on the subject of petitions, and should receive the special consideration to erates domestic slavery.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of Ohio, New Roll, and the United States:

The undersigned of in the State of " " Tallmadge 8 25 V 00 Island of Cubs.

Island 5 00 wer to Mosley Clark, "
ed to ite Painesville, on pledge, \$161 a6 2 00 2 00 2 00 2 00 2 00 . 2 00 2 00 The undersigned of in the County of
Respectfully pray your honorable body, to
opt resolutions, declaring:

J. W. Weld, Richfield,
D. O. Hudson, Ravenna,
Eber Earl, Windham. Eber Earl, Windham, 2 00 2 00 \$ 00 - 2 90

LETTERS RECEIVED SINCE JUNE 28:

S. Lewis, \$2; H. B. Stanton; Wm. Hamilton; Jos. tion of slavery and the slave-trade in the District of Healy; Wm. Beard; P. M. Waynesville, \$2; E. Weed,

your county are suppled with blank petitions. If they are not, we trust you will draft and send copies of the anexed to some suitable person in each town, who will circulate them; with the request that they will then return them to you. For this service, the slave has no other one to rely upon but yourself.

The signing of these petitions will not be confined to Abolitionists. All who hate slavery, and love the cause of mercy, and would preserve our free institutions, should put their names to them, without regard to their views of Abolitionists. It should be a movement of THE PEO-PLE. Abolitionists are not alone interested—the interof in the County of to any new used in the United States. We may safely by pray your honorable body. to the workmanship to be executed in the m roved order. Terms will be as accommodating as the times will ad-

WM. E. LUKENS.

Short Creek P. O. May 2d, 1837,

> To Country Merchants! BOOK AND PAPER STORE. TRUMAN & SMITH,

Publishers, Booksellers and Stationers, No. 150 Mais, between Fourth and Fifth streets, Cincinnati. Have a constant supply of Books in every department

Biographies, Memoirs.

New Publications, on every subject of interest, regularly received, immediately after publication. Blank Books, Slates, Slate Pencils, Copy Books, Letter, Writing and Printing. Paper, and Writing Ink, Wafers, Sealing Wax, and every article of STATIONARY.

Book-Binders Stock, consisting of Leathers, Boards, Gold Leaf, and all other Binding Materials. SECOND REPORT OHIO A. S. SOCIETY.

Just published and for sale at the Ohio A. S. Depository, corner of Sixth and Main streets, Cincinnati, next door to W. M. Corry's Law Office, and in the Book stores generally—"Report of the SECOND ARRIVERSARY of the OBIO ARTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY, held at Mt. Pleasant, April 27th, 1837."

LONG & PATTERON'S
CABINET & CHAIR WARE ROOM,
On Columbia street, East of Main.

A. KELLOGG, Furniture Auction House, Fifth street between Main

The editor of the Liberator lately received a very in esting letter from a Haytian gentleman, accomp an address of the Haytian Abolition Society. slavery .- En. PHIL,

ADDRESS OF THE HATTIAN ABOLITION SOCIETY TO THE HATTIAN PROPIE,

SLAVERY EXISTS!—It exists in all its terrific forms SLAYERY EXISTS!—It exists in all us termined by the United States of America, the republic so highly raunted. Haytlans, your colored brethren are enchained! There is no subject on which anxious solicitude as that of the perpetuity of the Union. A most proprious that of the perpetuity of the Union. A most proprious of the whole of the perpetuity of the Union of the whole of the perpetuity of the Union. A most proprious of the Whole of the perpetuity of the Union. A most proprious at the North, especially They grown under the yoke of oppression. You have broken the chains that were imposed upon you; you are free and independent; and you have sworn to maintain these sacred rights to the last sigh against all those who chall dare to attempt to ravish them from you. Noble resolution! By your bravery and your unheard of efforts, ings are most misc hievous in their influence, and whose gentlemen retired, being disappointed in their expectations. The true engaging in the business of the Society, as the gentleman expected to address the society was proviously composed by both of the liberty of their bodies as well as that of their minds, subject to all the borrors that imagination are second as the society was previously composed by the same political family. They are all emborrors that imagination are second as the society was previously composed by the same political family. They are all emborrors that imagination are second as the same holy cause. In regard to the great one of its members. you have succeded in ensuring yourselves a real existence, and the true enjoyment of your inalienable rights. But, lows in slavery in America; who are only considered as brute beasts, and deprived both of the liberty of their bodies as well as that of their minds, subject to all the horrors that imagination can conceive, and even beyond. Haytians! Slavery exists! At this sole assurance, all the supendous energies of your lofty souls ought to be aroused. It is time—yes, it is time to destroy, to annihilate this hydria, which has occasioned so much desolation. And who ought better—and who ought more than you to co-operate in the vast work!—a work which will draw down upon you, not only the blessings of your oppressed race, but those of the Divinity. It is time that all mentages the same political family. They are all emplorate to the great to the grea down upon you, not only the blessings of your oppressed race, but those of the Divinity. It is time that all men, throughout the globe, should be free; it is time that all men, the consider the parable of the Egypties and the considering the parable of the parable of the parable of the Divinity. It is time that all men, throughout the globe, should be free; it is time that all men, the considering the parable of the Divinity. It is time that all men, throughout the globe, should be free; it is time that all men, the considering the parable of the Divinity. It is time that all men, the considering the parable of the Divinity. It is time that all men, the considering the parable of the Divinity. It is time that all men, the considering the parable of the Divinity. It is time that all men, the considering the parable of the Divinity. It is time that all men, the considering the parable of the Divinity. It is time that all men, the considering the parable of the Divinity. It is time that all men, the considering the parable of the Divinity. It is time that all men, the considering the parable of the Divinity. It is time that all men, the considering the parable of the Divinity. It is time that all men, the considering the parable of the Divinity. It is time that all men, the considering the parable of the Divinity all the considering the parable of the Divinity all the parable of the parable of the good by the divinition of sore stripes; we then and the parable of the good that all ges of the world, and state of the the that there should be an equality of provent all the ground that all ges of the world, and the parable of the parable of the parable of the good that the parable of the parable o free. Numerous societies have been formed in America, the land where the evil exists in all its extent, and with all the horrors which accompany it; and in England, where the philanthropists are occupied about the same with much zeal. And, Haytians, will you be behind hand in aiding, by all your moral and pecuniary means, so exalted and desirable an object? Humanity cries; justice exalts her voice; every thing that is sacred to man, declares and demands general liberty, universal emancipation from slather ever worse mockery than this? Was there ever any thing more insulting to the common sense and common yeary. You enjoy the happy privilege to sitting underlined to mankind! The abolitionist a machinanor of very. You enjoy the happy privilege of sitting under honesty of mankind? The abolitionist a machinanor of your own vine and under your own fig tree, none daring evil, whose motives are wicked! Why, never since man to make you afraid; you are surrounded with all that is existed, were stronger proofs exhibited of purity of modear to you, without the fear of being deprived of them two, or nobler instances of that heroic firmness which by barbarity or violence; your tender spouse, your endeared children, parts of yourselves; your beloved parents, the considered by the aboliobjects of your most affectionate solicitude, all embrace
you in their arms, without the trembling of horror at the
danger of being every moment torn from them, at the
will or the infernal caprice of relentless oppressors.—
Hardly can one accredit such a species of infamy, that innocent fathers and mothers should be forcibly separated
from their infants, and the most sacred ties sundered by
insensible men, enemies of human nature: however, the insensione men, enemies or numan nature; however, the large resistant exists—innumerable victims of this kind are daily sacrificed on the altar of slavery. Your brethren, the descendants of the African and Indian races, are subjected to the privation of their liberty, to cruelties which cause humanity to shudder, and against which they have no duct."—N. Y. Plain Dealer. than their appeals to heaven for alleviat or relief. In there a compassionate heart among you, which can remain insensible to their cries? The Society for the Universal Abolition of Slavery demands your help; it desires the freedom, without exception, of all th are in bonds. The society claims your aid; it addresses itself to your liberal principles; to the most powerful sensibilities of your generous hearts, to maintain and assist the holy cause which they advocate—the cause of suffering humanity—the cause of your brethren who are plundariant to the cause of your brethren who are plundariant. ged into the most frightful miseary. Come to our succor, by your pecuniary and moral means; sustain the

POLITICAL.

Abolition and Politics.

It is generally admitted that the professions of Abol ionists are good, and that their principles are sound in but that they have for their object some po litical scheme. So jealous are our politicians of each tion.'

This, in the American phrase, is 'going the whole datapted, that if our motives are similar to those of the tical demagogues who oppose us, that we ought of the tical demagogues who o other, that an insinuation of this sort is thought to be well adapted to expose us to public odium. It is taken d should be taken, and that the zealous adherents of are in fact to be cons political party are a dangerous class of men; whether they are the favored candidates for office, or the disappointed and chagmed leaders of a minority. But when they ert that Abolitionists are of this class, I deny the charge and call upon the accusers to prove it. The accusation ought to be sustained by positive evidence, but of this there is none. There is not even presumptive evidence. The great bulk of Abolitionists are those who have never involved themselves in political strife, and have espon ise without any possible hope of gaining any po-influence by it. One of the formidable objections this cause without any political influence by it. One of the formidable objections thrown in their way is, that the popular current is against them, and that they cannot succeed in leading the minds the community. How then are they to affect the political in confidently inferred from our efforts. We are petitioning legislative interference in the cause of humanity and justice, and we have resolved to use our right of suffrage to elect men sentiments are in accordance with our own. Enor mous crimes indeed! Just what the Constitution conter plated that we should do! This is political interference! Is it required of us, as it is of sla er a petition nor meddle with the right of suffre derstand what they mean, and whether it is their wish that all the friends of the slaves should be them we must be allowed to petition for a redress of our griev-ances, and to choose those men to office who are in our Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to re-

It is supposed to be our secret design to retain these rights. I, for one, make no secret of it. I intend to exercise my rights, as long as my condition is any thing bette than slavery. Let not the insatiable aspirants after pow-er think that we shall tamely yield our rights to them, through the dread of being charged with political designs. Let them know that the very moral and humane principle which induces us to declare an interminable war against slavery, inspires us also with an utter detestation of the chicanery and imposition practised upon us by narrow-minded officers and unprincipled demagogues. If we take politics in the legitimate meaning of the term—that is the spirots of government we are desirons to be may be.

Resolved, That a committee, to consist of two members of the governed 1.

Resolved, That a committee, to consist of two members of the governed 1.

Resolved, That a committee, to consist of two members of the governed 1.

Resolved, That a committee, to consist of two members of the governed 1.

Resolved, That a committee, to consist of two members of the governed 1.

Resolved, That is the hold it to be the moral and religious duty of every individual in popular government. We only from the consent of the governed 1.

Resolved, That is meeting furnish the Secretary of the case is no plaint of the popular government. We not a single interaction of a size of the laws which as his moral influence to the laws adopted.

Resolved, That is the meeting furnish the Secretary of the case is no plaint that I might close it here; but it is the comment of the popular government. We not the size of the popular government in the comment of the popular government in the comment of the popular government. We not consider the sixty of the color of population.

The case is no plain that I might close it here; but it is expellent to show the sum of the popular government. We not the popular government in the control of the popular government. We not control the popular government in the control of the popular government. We not control the popular government in the control of the popular government in the popular government. We not control the popular government in the popular government in the government in the popular government. We not control the government in the government in the government in the government. We not control the government in the government in the government in the government in the government. We not government we will not the government in the governme

a shalt not hate thy brother in thine he thou shalt in any wise rebuke thy neight sin upon him," till this enormous sin openly densunced. Religion, too, requ an honest and straight-forward course sin is di ires of every very interapanied by

The Adaffectionate and straight-forward course in every of life—an open and candid avowal of our printer and faithful application of those properties only to our own conduct, but to that of other an address of the Haytian Abolition Society. The Address is written in a very peculiar style, but will shew how the sis written in a very peculiar style, but will shew how the should do this, not fearing them who can kill the body, Haytians feel concerning the wrongs inflicted by American and have no more that they can do: but fearing Him who, after he hath killed, hath power to cast into Hell. Such after he hath killed, hath power to cast into Hell. Such is the immoveable basis on which Abolitic [Ohio Atlas.

Republicanism ! 1

There is no subject on which Andrew Jackson, in his ings are most misc hievous in their influence, and whose gentlemen retired, being disappointed in their expectations motives are wicked, or whose reason has been shaken by

sible men, enemies of human nature; however, the The martyr who, with patient resignation, submits him

President Van Buren's Inaugural Address .- The London Morning Herald thus contrasts and com upon two passages in this Address:

"THE MODEL REPUBLIC.-The notions entertained id the United States of "the progress of just principles," ann of the way in which the 'privileges of the humblest indicing in juxtaposition two passages of President Van Bu-ren's Inaugural Address to the Congress, as follows:

'From a small communi- 'I go into the President

s of those undaunted champions, of those noble phi-ropists, who risk their lives and their fortunes, and ty we have risen to a people chair the inflexible and un who devote their lives and their fortunes, and who devote their talents and their property to struggle against the most terrible oppression, and to extirpate start from the earth. It is worthy of a free people to lend their support to an enterprise so glorious as that of the acquirement of liberty for all the human race.

YERN from the earth. It is worthy of a free people to lend their support to an enterprise so glorious as that of the acquirement of liberty for all the human race.

YERN from the innextate and unpowerful in numbers, and in compromising opponent of strength; but with our in-every attempt on the part of Congress to abolish slavery hand, the progress of just in the District of Columbia, principles; the privileges, against the wishes of the civil and religious, of the slave-holding states; and also humblest individual, are with a determination equal-live weitzed to be the product of slave labor.

We make risch to a people contain the innextate and unpowerful in numbers, and in compromising opponent of strength; but with our in-every attempt on the part of Congress to abolish slavery hand, the Progress of just in the District of Columbia, principles; the privileges, against the wishes of the civil and religious, of the slave-holding states; and also humblest individual, are with a determination equal-live states and the compromising opponent of the Marlborough Anti-Slave-Society, 6th mo. 5th, 1837.

Resolved, That in making use of the products of slave-labor, we directly countenance the system of slavery, and participate injuits guilt. We recommend, therefore, to our fellow citizens to discontinue the use of all articles known, but the desired to prove the part of the still sacredly protected at ly decided to resist the slight-

triumph of FREEDOM over ancient prejudices in govern ment, but which would be more con ectly described as untry where cant and hypocrisy triumph over rea and cor

ANTI-SLAVERY INTELLIGE NCE.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CO LUMBIANA COUNTY ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

From the Free Discussion.

At a regular meeting of the Col. Co. A. S. S., held in New Lisbon, on the 3d of June, 1837,
The President having called the meeting to order, del-

Garden, Hanover, Philanthropist, Salem, New Lisbor Columbiana & Fairfield, and Middleton township Anti-

Slavery Societies. The Secretary then read a report of the Board of Man ers: which was received, and

On motion, was referred to a committee of two, from selves reduced to slavery. If we are to be freemen at all, or otherwise, upon the several subjects recommended for each local society, (then reported) to report, by resolu-

fficers for the ensuing year.

Adjourned to two o'clock, P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The committee to whom was referred the Manage eport, reported the fol

Resolved, That the local societies or boards of Mang gers, be requested to promote subscriptions, and endeavor to procure donations in aid of the Manual Labor Schoo

may be.
Resolved, That a committee, to consist of two members

Whereupon \$33 50 was pieds Resolved, That the proceeding e proceedings of this meeting be ic papers in the county. ed in all the p

JAMES HAMBLETON, Pres't. MICHAEL ARTER, Vice President JESSE HOLMES, Secretary. Jacob Estill, John K. Snodgrass,

Counsellors. Cornelius Whitacre, Francis Guthrie, Jacob Heaton, JAS. HAMBLETON, President. LOT HOLMES, Secretary.

From the Harmon County Organ.

Abolition Proceedings.

consoling ingredient in their cup of sorrow, are calculated o rouse the most latent sympathies of the female heart, and ever should move the most obdurate to sympathy. Resolved, That as members of this Christian Republic

to beware of trading in the souls and bodies of men, thus driving to the shambles Jehovah's image, and bartering for paltry dust the purchase of a Redeeming blood, which is the

conduct preventing ourselves from entering into the king-dom of heaven, and hindering those that would; doing all in our power to keep them ignorant, and degraded, and

But this acquiescence is only partial; and, to give any then despising the work of our own hands.

Resolved, That the editors of our country newspape solicited to publish the address and resolu By order of the Society,

ELIZABETH WILSON,) Executive Com MARTHA CRAIG, of the Anti - Slavery Society. R. DRUMMOND,

Vrom the Ohio Repository.

On motion, it is directed that, the proceedings of this me how

SPIRIT OF FREEDOM.

From the Plain Dealer. Political Non-Existence of Women.

A chapter in Miss Martineau's new work, entitled the Places, to fulfil and enjoy the duties and they despise, and in despising, disgrace insertion entire. Its sentiments are too much in accordance. The truth is, that while there is much nothing startling in such views as are here expressed; and to the ruling party, the more

"One of the fundamental principles announced in the Declaration of Independence is, that Governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed.—
How can the political condition of women be reconciled

That woman has power to represent her own interests. with this ?

man, on her marriage, is made to yield all property to her husband; in others, to retain a portion, or the whole, in her own hands. Whence do governments derive their unjust power of thus disposing of property without the cor

" 1. Infants, until arrived at years of discretion d ambiguity of issue, could not mix pro

e public meetings of men;
"3, Slaves, from the unfortunate state of things which ith us takes away the rights of will and of property." If the slave disqualification, here assigned, were shifted up under the head of Women, their case would be nearer the truth than as it now stands. Women's lack of will and of property, is more like the true cause of her exclusion from the representation, than that which is actually set down against her. As if there could be no means of ducting public affairs but by promiscuous meetings! As if there would be more danger in promiscuous meetings for political business than in such meetings for wor ship, for oratory, for music, for dramatic entertainments— for any of the thousand transaction of civilized life! The olea is not worth another word.

Mill says with regard to representation, in his Essay of Government, "One thing is pretty clear; that all thou individuals, whose interests are involved in those of other individuals, may be struck off without inconvenience. * * * In this light, women may be regarded, the interest of almost all of whom is involved, either in that of their fathers or in that of their husbands.

cues women from the exclusion he proposes. As long as there are women who have neither husbands nor fathers, his proposition remains an absurdity.

The interests of women who have fathers and mother an never be identical with theirs, while there is a neces sity for laws to protect women against their husbal This statement is not worth another word.

Some who desire that there should be an equality of propose the franchise on every artisan, busy as he is in getting his bread. The Georgian planter perceives the hardship that freedom would be to his slaves. And the best friends

It is pleaded that half of the human race does not a paltry dust the purchase of a Redeeming blood, which is the quiesce in the decision of the other half, as to their rights corn loft, two excellent wells, several cisterns, many springs unholy traffic of Babylon; lest we also be partakers of her and duties. And some instances, not only of submission, a capital orchard with 130 choice apple trees, a good culplagues.

And some instances, not only earned to the state of acquiescence, there are Forty years ago, the women but of acquiescence, there are Forty years ago, the women in the state of thyself, I am whiter than thou; or, stand thou there; or, sit here under my footstool, to be the offspring of slavery, and no less wicked; which will equally call down the judgments of that God, who is no respecter of persons, and who has said "love thy neighbor as thyself."

Resolved, That we consider the exclusion of the people of color from the benefit of education, to be a wickedness of the highest magnitude; and is one of those sins, which our Savior has pronounced a particular curse against;—namely, removing the key of knowledge; thus by such conduct preventing ourselves from entering into the king-

> semblance of strength to the plea, the acquiescence must be complete. I, for one, do not acquiesce. I declare that hatever obedience I yield to the laws of the society in which I live is a matter between, not the community and myself, but my judgment and my will. Any punishment inflicted on me for the breach of the laws, I should regard as so much gratuitous injury; for to those laws I have never, actually or virtually, assented. I know that there are women in England who agree with me in this—I know I know that there are that there are women in America who agree with me in

this. The plea of acquiescence is invalidated by us.

It is pleaded that, by enjoying the protection of so o our fel-brief answer. Any protection thus conferred is, unde woman's circumstances, a boon bestowed at the pleasure of those in whose power she is. A boon of any sort is no with a determination equalby decided to resist the slightest interference with it in the
states where it exists.—4th
now only remains for me to
add that no bill conflicting
with these views can ever receive my constitutional sanction.'

with a determination equallow citizens to discontinue the use of all articles known,
of those in whose power she is. A boon of any sort is no
compensation for the privation of something else; nor can
the enjoyment of it bind to the performance of any thing
to which it bears no relation. Because I, by favor, may
procure the imprisonment of the thief who robs my house,
vials for facilitating their improvement; and likewise to advise and assist the parents and employers, as they may
find occasion, and report the result of these inquiries to our
next meeting, viz:—Elizabeth Lukens, Candise Kirk, Almeeting, viz:—Elizabeth Lukens, Candise Kirk

on motion, the meeting adjourned to the stated time in the 9th mo.

E. WILMAN, Secretary.

E. WILMAN, Secretary. o of my acquaintance, who would not at all object to be "it is so right that the one race should be subs ervient to Or rather,-I thought it a pity that the one could not be a woman, and the other a slave; so that an njured individual of each class might be exalted into their Narrative of Charles Ball.

The truth is, that while there is much said about "the ance with our own to allow us to shorten it by striking out sphere of woman," two widely different notions are entera sentence. The day is fast coming when there will be tained of what is meant by the phrase. The narrow, and woman herself must achieve the desired revolution. So-sphere appointed by men, and bounded by their ideas of ciety can never reach the highest attainable point, the acme propriety; a notion from which any and every woman may ates were reported from the following societies: New of civilization, until woman has an equal voice in political fairly dissent. The broad and true conception is of the sphere appointed by God, and bounded by the powers

no one can deny till she has been tried. The modes need Governments in the United States have power to tax wo-not be discussed here: they must vary with circumstances or otherwise, upon the several subjects recommended for the action of this meeting.

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to report the names of suitable persons, to serve this society as er? They are not "just," as they are not derived from the woolsacks in England, and under canopies in America, officers for the ensuing year.

Adjourned to two o'clock, P. M. the women thus governed.

Governments in the United States have power to enslave certain women; and also to punish other women for inhuman treatment of such slaves. Neither of these powers are "just;" not being derived from the consent of the governed.

Governments decree to women in some States half their women for strong nation. Yet who dared to laugh when the consent of the governments decree to women in some States half their women for strong nation. Yet who dared to laugh when the consent of the governments decree to women in some States half their women for strong nation. Yet who dared to laugh when the consent of the governments decree to women in some States half their women for strong nation. throne of s strong nation. Let who dared to laught when guartery Anti-Slavery magazine,

Governments decree to women in some States half their husbands' property; in others one-third. In some, a wonan, on her marriage, is made to yield all property to her to catch the echo?

Third Report of the Am. A. S. Society, The principle of equal rights of both halves of the hu-

nan race is all we have to do with here. It is the true emocratic principle which can never be seriously contro-

ADVERTISEMENTS.

EMERY & HOWELLS,

Wholesale and Retail Grocers,—Manufacturers of Pine and Cedar Coopers' Ware and Washboards.

Purchasers will find a large assortment of Grocerics, noice Wine, Hops, Coopers' Ware, Washboards, Brooms, Purchasers Brushes, Cordage, &c. &c.
No. 217 Main street, (west side,) between Fifth and

ixth. Cincinnati. March 29th, 1837.

FARMS AND COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE. An excellent farm of 198 acres, 13 miles from town, aving 120 acres in a high state of cultivation, two good orchards of apple, pear, peach and English cherry trees, a large new frame barn, a good cider house, with a mill and a press, a wagon house, a corn crib, grain, smoke and carriage houses, hog pens, a new milk house with three ooms, an excellent frame house with seven rooms, a celar and a porch; also, a first rate culinary garden, and nany springs. 'The land is very rich and for cultivation. A fertile farm of 136 acres, 8 miles from town, with

70 acres in culture, the rest well timbered with Walnut, Blue Ash, Sugar and Locust trees. The improvements consist of a frame house, with four rooms, a celler and a porch; a frame barn, two stables, a well and a good orchard of choice fruit trees. The land is rich, rolling, well fenced and watered with springs. A farm of 100 acres, 17 miles from town, having 50 a-

cres in cultivation, the rest abounding with the best kind of rail timber, a small orchard, a well with a pump, a frame house and other buildings. The land is chiefly rich bot-A desirable farm of 160 acres, 70 miles from town, and

one mile from the Ohio, with 50 acres well improved, a

A handsome country seat, with 108 acres of very rich Resolved, That as members of this Christian Republic where our earthly all is deposited, we consider it our duty to raise our beseeching voice, and to use our feeble efforts, in endeavoring to bring this nation to a sense of its duty, its beware of trading in the souls and bodies of men, thus driving to the shambles Jehovah's image, and bartering for the land two possess. In the case, the persons thus cared for feel that the abstract decision rests upon themselves; that, though they are the shambles Jehovah's image, and bartering for the shambles Jehovah's image, and shambles Jehovah's image, and shambles Jehovah's image, and shambles Jehovah's image the shambles Jehovah's image that the shambles Jehovah's image to shamble shambles Jehovah's image to shambles Jehovah's image to shamble shambles are shambles Jehovah's image to shamble shambles Jehovah's image corn, gear, carriage, tool and woop houses; also a very large

Frame House, built in cottage style, with 7 rooms, a cellar and a porch, a large Frame Barn, a Carriage House and But this acquiescence is only partial; and, to give any emblance of strength to the plea, the acquiescence must be a considered that the pleas of the pleas that the pleas the pleas that the pleas that the pleas that the pleas that the pleas the pleas that the pleas the pleas the pleas the pleas that the pleas the p apple, 30 peach, and 50 cherry trees. The land is rich, well fenced and watered, and situated in a healthy and good neighborhood.

A Farm of 62 acres, 9 miles from town, tipon the Win on road, having 38 acres in cultivation, a small orchaff, a well, a spring, a stream, a Frame Barn, and a Brick House, with 4 rooms and a cellar.

Very many other FARMS and COUNTRY SEATS this. The plea of acquiescence is invalidated by us.

It is pleaded that, by enjoying the protection of some laws, women give their assent to all. This needs but a full information, which will be given gratis. If by letter, stage paid.

Capitalists can obtain 10 per cent. interest upon mort age, or the best personal security.

Persons desirous of receiving money from England, Wales, Ireland, Scotland, and other parts of Europe, can have the cash paid them in Cincinnati, as soon as the payment is advised by the European Bankers.

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Apply to THOMAS EMERY, Estate and Money Agent, Fourth st., East of Main,

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JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE at the Deposo of my acquaintance, who would not at all object to be-ing a slave, if ever the blacks should have the upper hand; Main street, second story two doors North of Sixth, Cin-

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Single copy \$1 12 places, to fulfil and enjoy the duties and privileges which Godwin on Slavery,
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Right and Wrong in Bosto

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Trial of Reuben Crandall. A Collection of Valuable Documents nism in the Gen. Con-Debate on modern Abolitic ference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Gerrit Smith's Letter to Rev. James Smylie,

Proceedings of the State Anti-Slavery Convention held at Utica, Oct. 21, and the first meeting of the N. Y. State A. S. Society held at Pe-

terboro', Oct. 22, 1835,
A. E. Grimke's Appeal to the Women of the South,
An Epistle to the Clergy of the South, by Sarah M. Grimke, Extracts from Remarks on Dr. Channing's Slavery,

Bible Vindicated from the charge of Slavery, by G. Buckingham,
First Annual Report of the N. Y. Young Men's
Anti-Slavery Society,
Address to the Society of Friends, by Chas. Marion,
Address to the Females of Ohio, by James A.

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